THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, No. 227.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt* 30, 1749.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Extract of the exact Deſcription of the Houſe of Ice, *erected at* St. Peterſburg *in* January, 1740; *and of it's Furniture. By* George Wolfgang Kraffett, *Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, and Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at* Peterſburg.

IN a planet where the cold is more ſevere and laſting than ours, as in *Saturn*, we have reaſon to think, that ice acquires a ſolidity equal to that of our ſtone or marble; and we may ſuppoſe the inhabitants there uſe it in like manner to build their houſes.

This way of reaſoning is confirm'd by the account of an experiment worthy the curioſity of the reader, we mean the deſcription of a pleaſure-houſe, ſuch as we may conceive in a planet remote from the ſun, and ſuch as was really built at *St. Peterſburg*.

Mr. *Wolfgang* begins with obſerving, that ice or water congealed has been for a long time conſider'd as a ſubſtance little proper for certain works of art; to cut it into panes to tranſmit the light, like our quarries of glaſs, or making cups for drinking, or even forming a kind of burning glaſſes. Theſe were the only uſes ice was employ'd in, 'til in 1740, at *Dibet* in *Germany*, a lion was carved of ice, ſeven feet long, ſo artfully wrought, that ſcarcely the beſt ſculptor in wood or ſtone could have ſurpaſs'd it.

But the undertaking begun and finiſh'd at *St. Peterſburg*, will give the reader a juſter idea of the houſes or palaces we may ſuppoſe in *Saturn*. A ſtructure of ice was erected according to all the rules of modern architecture. M. *Alexis Daxiclowitſch Taliſchtſchebew*, lately made chamberlain to the Czar, had the honour of the invention and conſtruction of this edifice.

About the end of the year 1739. it was begun upon the river *Neva*. The Czarina *Anne*, who was a lover and protectreſs of arts, having granted all the aſſiſtance neceſſary for the deſign. The building met with ſome obſtacles, when the walls were carried up ſome length, the ice wanting the ſolidity and thickneſs requiſite, gave way; a thaw that followed, contributed to ſpoil the work, but the froſt returning, and no neceſſary materials being deficient, the undertakers had no further difficulty, but to chuſe a right ſituation. The place fix'd on for this purpoſe, was between the fortreſs of the admiralty built by *Peter* I. and the winter palace built by the Czarina *Anne*; choice was made of the cleaneſt and largeſt pieces of ice, which were cut into blocks by rule, and agreeably to all the methods of architecture, as well as adorned with all it's embelliſhments.

Theſe ice blocks were raiſed with pullies, and regularly laid on each other, and their joints cemented with water, which being poured into them, froze in an inſtant, and ſerv'd as mortar for this ſurprizing edifice, which in a ſhort time was finiſhed, in length 56 *Engliſh* feet, by 17 and a half broad, and in height 21.

To give the reader a juſt notion of the deſign, we ſhall deſcribe the ſtructure according to a copper plate repreſentation of it.

This place conſiſted only of one ſtory, a few degrees raiſed above the ground floor. The front preſented to the eye ſeven openings at an equal diſtance, of which the middlemoſt form'd the entrance, or door, with a portico; the ſix others the windows. The portico was crown'd with a pediment, from each ſide of which proceeded a balluſtrade, ſurrounding the top of the building, having a ſtatue on each corner, and two others adorned the top of the entry.

The inſide of this curious ſtructure conſiſted of a paſſage with four windows, each ſide leading to a chamber lighted by five windows, whoſe frames, painted in reſemblance of green marble, were of ice, as was the floor, and alſo the ſtatues beforementioned. Theſe windows being at night illuminated by a great number of lights, whoſe luſtre met with no obſtacles, the walls being tranſparent, diſcover'd at once to the ſpectator all the inſide of the building. All this the reader may eaſily conceive, but it is not ſo eaſy to form a notion of the manner in which the chambers were adorned with all the neceſſary furniture, and with a ſuitable magnificence.

In one of theſe chambers was a ſtate bed with it's curtains and the other apparatus; a tollette, on which was placed a large mirror, and candles of ice, which being ſmeared with naptha, gave a clear light. A chimney filled with pieces of ice bedaubed in the ſame manner, preſented a ſeeming fire, tho' the whole was nothing but ice in different forms.

In a ſecond chamber were ſtatues, carv'd and gilt ſofas, a pendulum clock, through which was ſeen the clock work, as if real. A table, on which lay real cards frozen over; a cupboard with a compleat tea equipage. In all which objects the ice had not only the form, but the colours, of the object it repreſented.

As to external decoration, it was incircled with a balluſtrade, interſperſed with pillars bearing large balls. This encloſure had three entries, one facing the front or grand entry beforementioned, the others at each ſide. The pillars that ſtood at theſe ſide entries, ſupported urns with orange-trees, whoſe branches, leaves, and flowers, were all of ice. Further diſtant on each ſide, but without the balluſtrade, roſe a ſquare pyramid, which being hollow was illuminated by night on the inſide. Laſtly, on the right ſide beyond the pyramid appear'd an elephant, big as the life, upon whom was ſculptur'd a *Perſian* with his arms in his hand, and at each ſide a figure of his own nation, all in their natural ſize. This animal, during the day, threw water from his trunk, and at night ſpouted inflam'd naptha; he alſo cried like a real elephant.

At ſome diſtance on the left, to anſwer to the elephant, was a ſort of pavilion or tent, beneath which was a hot bath, which Mr. *Wolfgang* aſſures us was put in uſe. What is ſtill more extraordinary, is ſix cannons of ice charged with iron ball, which were let off on this occaſion, and two mortars which threw out bombs of 90 pounds weight.

Mr. *Wolfgang*, with regard to this laſt article, gives us ſome explanation, as probably he thought it would be more difficult to believe, than all that preceded it. For as he does not tell us, how theſe internal illuminations, that each night render'd this palace ſo ſplendid, nor how the flame produced by the naptha on thoſe ice candles, or the flame ejected by the elephant, did not melt the object they ſurrounded, he no doubt aſcribes it to known experiments, which prove that certain matters are capable of inflammation, without heat. As to the objection, how it is poſſible for cannons of ice to reſiſt the force of gunpowder, he replies in this manner: If the ice be more capable of reſiſting the action of the powder than the bullet diſcharged, the cannon will remain whole. This way of reaſoning, tho' true, is a kind of begging the queſtion, becauſe it is bringing the effect the cauſe produces, for an explanation of the cauſe itſelf. What he adds, to prove that a cannon of ice is capable of ſuch a degree of reſiſtance, is not more ſatisfactory; that is, That ice, like other ſolid bodies, is capable of a degree of reſiſtance in proportion to the intenſeneſs of the cold. But there is another property he aſcribes to ice, which makes more for his purpoſe; *viz.* that it is endow'd with a kind of elaſticity, by means of which it yields or gives way to a certain degree, and then returns to it's former ſtate.

As to gunpowder, which remains equally combuſtible, tho' laid on ice, Mr. *Wolfgang* ſhews from experience, that not only ice in hard froſts retains no moiſture, but that even in ſom-

mer, gunpowder placed on a piece of ice may be fired by the friction of a burning glass.

To these physical reasons the author adds a moral one, of no small weight, that is, that the truth of his relation can be attested by thousands of persons living. He adds, that this undertaking has given rise to these new discoveries: *1st*, that it is possible in a severe frost to raise structures wholly of ice. *2d*, That ice is capable of being turn'd in the wheel, hollow'd, cut, cary'd, painted, or even set on fire, if smear'd with Naptha; nay, even that it may be employ'd as artillery, without the necessity, as was imagin'd, of lining the cannons composed of it with cotton.

This uncommon edifice stood from the beginning of *January* 1740; 'til towards the middle of *March* 1740, when it began to fail, and in a short time melted entirely away.

Mr. *Wolfgang* next proposes several ingenious conjecture, relating to the possibility of foretelling such winters as are remarkably severe, such as those of 1709 and 1740. His method of calculation is this: He collects from history such passages as mention extraordinary cold winters, beginning at that which was felt 177 years before the incarnation, and by periods descending to that of 1740. From this he proves, that it is at certain intervals of time such winters happen; and by a table form'd on this plan, allowing some little extension to date, differently recorded in history, he finds that these severe winters usually happen once in 30 years.

Our author finishes his piece by some observations on the degrees of cold in the winter of 1740, such as they were observed at *St. Petersburg*, both with respect to the thermometer; and as to the time that liquors exposed to the open air took to freeze. But as these remarks would lead us too far, we refer the reader to his work, and shall finish this extract by the following reflexion, which our relation suggests to a philosophical mind.

When we read in the Fairy Tales, or other romances, of certain wonders, as transparent palaces, or such like, we think such stories quite ridiculous, and beyond nature. It is always for want of knowing nature well, that such writers have recourse to such miraculous descriptions. Nature, narrowly and studiously observed, presents us with realities more surprizingly astonishing, than the strongest imagination could ever produce, or the liveliest fancy describe.

NAPLES, April 22.

THE court of Rome persisting not to deliver thirty six deserters out of the king's troops, who lately took refuge at Benevento, the king has ordered a detachment of 200 men, under the command of chevalier Negroni, with directions to join a large number of the militia, and to block up that place, till the pope causes the said deserters to be restored. The Pyrates from Barbary have of late so infested these seas, that they entirely interrupt the commerce of the king's subjects, from the frequent captures they make of our trading vessels; to prevent which, four of the king's half gallies, and a Tartan cruizer, fitted out at the expence of the merchants of this city, are ordered to sail from this port to cruize upon these coasts.

Naples, April 29. It seems that the tumult which arose here not long ago, on the scarcity of provisions was of very bad example, since the inhabitants of Palermo, in Sicily, have lately made an incursion on the same account, which lasted for two whole days; during which the greatest violences were committed, and the officer who has the principal direction of the customs, knocked on the head by the populace; who, not contented with this, threatened still greater mischiefs. Upon which the viceroy, hoping that his presence might contribute to restore the quiet of the city, left his palace in order to speak to the populace, and to endeavour, if possible, to oppose them. This however was far from having the good effect he expected, for while he was discoursing to them in the mildest manner possible, several musquets were discharged at him, and there is no doubt but that he would have been killed on the spot, if the garrison, tho' consisting of but an handful of men, in comparison of the mutineers, had not issued from the castle, dispersed the multitude by force, and rescued the viceroy out of their hands. It is feared that this unfortunate business will be attended with many bad consequences, as the mischievous spirit of the common people in that island is but too well known.

Petersburg, May 6. It is reported, and generally believed, that the disputes with the Swedes in relation to the limits of the two crowns on the frontiers of Finland are entirely compromised.

Rome, May 5. His holiness has directed the strongest instances to be made to the republic of Genoa, the king of the two Sicilies, and the grand master of Malta, to give orders, that the vessels which they are fitting out may act in conjunction with ours, against the corsairs of Barbary, which never did so much mischief to the commerce of Italy as at present.

Naples, May 6. The merchants in this capital have armed several Tartans, which are to join the four gallies appointed to cruize against the corsairs of Barbary; and the king has agreed to furnish forty soldiers with artillery, ammunition and biscuits, for those on board each vessel, provided that these Tartans are under the command of the commodore of the gallies. Applications have been already made to his majesty by the court of Rome, and the republic of Venice, upon this subject; and it is believed, that some resolution will be taken adequate to the evil which is so great, that the whole trade of Italy is now interrupted.

LONDON.

May 22. By letters from Rome we are advised, that there have been lately exposed to public view in that city, five or six several prints, which represent the plan, the elevation, the profiles, and views in perspective, of the catholic church at Berlin.

'Tis in the form of a rotunda, of a 100 foot diameter, in the taste of the Pantheon, but with a turret on the top.

They were sent to several of the cardinals by the secretary of the Propaganda, who intimates, as we are told, in his letters, that notwithstanding there has been more money collected for the election of that edifice, than could reasonably be expected, yet the sum tho' very large will not be sufficient to defray the expences of finishing it, with all that beauty and magnificence, as is proposed.

May 23. Letters by this day's French mail inform us, that the celebrated M. Maupertius, chief of the royal academy at Berlin, honoured with the rank of lieutenant general in his Prussian majesty's service, and frequently permitted to dine at his table, had suddenly received orders to quit the dominions of that monarch immediately, and to withdraw all his effects in a limited time.

The answer, which his most Christian majesty made to the remonstrances of his parliament, in regard to the edict for the establishment of the tax of the 20th penny, was very short; since 'twas in effect no more than this, That *he was determin'd to be obey'd, and that the edict should be published.*

The bill to prevent the importation and wear of foreign embroidery, brocade, and silver lace, has pass'd both houses of parliament, and lies ready for the royal Assent.

KINGSTON in *JAMAICA, April* 29.

The humble ADDRESS, *and* REPRESENTATION *of the Council and Assembly of the Island of* JAMAICA.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the council and assembly of your majesty's island of Jamaica, crave leave to approach your royal throne, being convinced we should be wanting in that duty we owe to your majesty, and the trust reposed in us, if we did not take the earliest occasion of laying before your majesty those burthens which disturb the happiness of your people, and threaten ruin and destruction to a colony of such importance to your majesty's government.

The expence in supporting that just and necessary war, which your majesty engaged in for vindicating the trade of your subjects, and supporting the liberty and independency of Europe, called upon us to bear a part of that burthen, which we did with a warmth and chearfulness disproportioned to our abilities, and as we apprehend, in a much greater degree than he rest of your subjects.

These were our efforts, whilst we were labouring under an additional duty on melasses spirits, which though unavoidable from the exigency of the times, does in a most grievous manner affect the inhabitants in general, but more particulary the poorer sort, and prevents the cultivation of the unsettled lands, it being evident that sugar produced from new lands, abound with a greater proportion of syrup, than that raised from old plantations.

And whilst we are under the pressure of that duty, we had the mortification to find ourselves subjected to a further tax of one shilling and six-pence *per* hundred imposed the last session of parliament upon all sugar produced from your majesty's colonies, which we fear, if continued, must in the end transfer that valuable commodity to our great rivals in trade, the natural enemies of your majesty's crown and government.

Permit

Permit us further, most gracious sovereign, to represent our just apprehension of a further distress arising from the interruption of a free navigation in those seas, being informed that the Spaniards, our dangerous and jealous neighbours, having detained, and searched on the high seas, a vessel belonging to your majesty's subjects, bound to this island, as may appear by two affidavits, which we humbly beg leave to lay before your majesty.

These, royal sir, are melancholly truths, and the true causes of our distress. From these causes arise our want of money, and credit, both at home and abroad: From thence the scarcity of inhabitants in a country so extensive and so happily situated for trade may easily be accounted for, notwithstanding the great encouragement given by our laws to every white person that shall become a settler.

From these a further desertion of our island is to be justly apprehended, and under such circumstances, we cannot think of any other means of security, than an immediate protection from your majesty's great care and tenderness of your subjects.

These considerations oblige us to renew our applications to your majesty for another regiment of soldiers to guard and defend us; daily apprehensive of an insurrection of our negroes, and thereby in danger of losing whatever in our distress'd condition remains valuable.

We therefore do most humbly beseech your majesty to take into your royal consideration this our humble address and representation, and that you will be pleased to grant us such relief as is suitable to your majesty's great goodness and wisdom.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from *Virginia*, that Sir *William Gooch*, Baronet, Governor of that Colony, with his Family, embarked on board the *Carteret*, Capt. *Robinson*, for *London*; but being detained by contrary Winds after his Embarkation, in the mean Time the Hon. *John Robinson*, Esq; President of his Majesty's Council (on whom devolved the Government during the Absence of the Governor), died at *York*, at the House of *William Nelson*, Esquire. His Death occasioned the Governor to land again, and a Council was to be called on Saturday last; when 'twas said the Government would fall to the Hon. *Thomas Lee*, Esq; until the Governor's Return, or the Appointment of a new one.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,

Sloop Sarah, George Gidding, from Boston;
Sloop Endeavour, Elipnalet Day, from Boston;
Sloop Charming Polly, William Smith, from Barbadoes;
Sloop Robert, George Roundtice, from St. Christopher's;
Brigantine Unity, Joseph Osgood, from Boston;
Brigantine Patty and Molly, William Jones, from Boston;
Sloop Molly, John Butt, from Virginia;
Schooner Betsy, Samuel Galloway, from Virginia.

Cleared,

Sloop Swallow, Samuel White, for Rhode Island.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Reverend *Nathaniel Whitaker*, Rector of *Coventry* Parish, in *Somerset* County, being, by the Grand Jury at the Assize Court in the said County, presented for being in his Parish Church on *Christmas* Day last past; the Presentment being sent down to the County Court, he has obtained a Writ of *Certiorari*, to remove the Proceedings, in order for a Tryal at the Provincial Court, to be held at *Annapolis* the third Tuesday of *October* next.

A Well handed Servant Woman, having about Three Years to serve, to be Sold either for Tobacco or Current Money; she can card, spin, knit, and sew; and is a good Cook. For further Particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Bladensburg, August 15, 1749.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 8th Instant, a Convict Servant Man named *John Moore*; he is a tall ill made Fellow, about 6 Feet 2 Inches high, is kneed, has a very lazy Look, and pretends to be a Weaver by Trade: He had on when he went away an old dark-colour'd Kersey Coat, an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, coarse country made Shoes, without Stockings, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in *Maryland*; or if taken in *Virginia* or *Pennsylvania*, Three Pounds of the Currency where taken; and reasonable Charges if brought home.

JOHN ROW.

THE Subscriber, living in the City of *Annapolis*, near the House of *William Camming*, Esq; carries on the Business of Stay-Making; where Ladies and others may be supplied with all Sorts of Stays, done in the best and neatest Manner, and at reasonable Rates, for Ready Money only.

CHARLES WALLACE.

TAken from Mr. *Swan*'s Storehouse in *Annapolis*, some Time this Summer, ANSON's *Voyage round the World*; which is not yet returned. The Person who has it is desired to return it to the Printer hereof, as the Owner is about to leave this Province.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public Notice, that he intends for *London*, with the present Shipping.

JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. A good Dwelling House and Lot, over against the House of *Edmund Jennings*, Esq; in *Annapolis*, to be sold very reasonably, either for Sterling or Currency. For Terms, enquire of JOHN LOMAS.

Cambridge, in *Dorchester* County, *August* 18, 1749.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 15th of this Instant, a Negro Man named *Prince*, a well set yellow Fellow, aged about 25 Years: He had on and with him when he went away a new blue Great Coat, a country Kersey Jacket, two country Linnen Shirts, two Pair of Breeches, one of Leather, the other of black Cloth; an old Felt Hat cut in the Fashion of a Leather Cap, an old Fiddle, and plays very well on the Banger. Whoever takes up the said Run away, and delivers him to me, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, if taken out of the County.

JOHN WOOLFORD.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

For the Benefit of the Heirs of Capt. Christopher Grindal, *deceased, by Way of* Public Vendue, *on Friday the 22d Day of* September *next, at the Plantation of the said* Grindal (*formerly belonging to* Nicholas Haile), *in* Baltimore *County, the following Tracts of Land*; viz.

HOoker's *Farm*, containing 160 Acres, with very good Improvements thereon, and the Crop now on the Ground; together with the Plantation Utensils, Cattle, Horses, and Hogs: Also two Negro Men, two Negro Women, and four Children.

Haile's Forest, containing 100 Acres;
Taylor's Discovery, containing 80 Acres;
Smallwood, containing 50 Acres: All lying in *Baltimore* County, with good Improvements on each Tract.

The next Day, the 23d of September, *will be SOLD, at the House of* William Rogers, *in* Baltimore Town,

A Sortable Parcel of *European* Goods, to the Amount of about 200 *l.* Sterling; which may be view'd, and the Invoice, at the House of *James Slemaker*, near *Patapsco* Ferry, where they now are.

All for ready Money, either Currency or Sterling, or for good Bills of Exchange; by

GEORGE ATKINSON,
JAMES SLEMAKER, } Executors.

N. B. Three other Tracts of Land, lying at *Ants-Eatam*, in *Frederick* County; *viz.*

Shadrech's Lot, containing 262 Acres;
Meshech's Garden, containing 200 Acres; and
Abednego's Pasture, containing 70 Acres; are to be Sold by the said Executors.

STolen, or given out by Mistake, from the Subscriber's Shop in *Annapolis*, some Time ago, two Silver Watches: One of them is a sizeable Watch, the Maker's Name on the Inside, *Joseph Smith, Bristol*; the Number supposed to be 205, but not certain; the Ballance work'd in a Steel Hand, fix'd in the Cock, which was Silver. The other is a large old-fashion'd Watch, the Maker's Name *Joshua Cobham, Dublin*.

If any Gentleman is possessed of either of the said Watches through Mistake, they are requested to return them; or if stolen, whoever will bring them, or either of them, to the Subscriber, shall have Four Pounds Reward for the first-mentioned Watch, and Forty Shillings for the other. JOHN INCH.

To be SOLD, or LET, in Partnership or Otherwise,

A Good Brewhouse, situated in the City of *Annapolis*, with most Conveniencies for carrying on the Businesses of Brewing, Malting, and Distilling; together with one or two Acres of Ground adjoining thereto. For further Particulars, enquire of PATRICK CREAGH.

LOST by the Subscriber, within a Month past, but not miss'd 'til lately, a Silver Watch, with a Silver Chain, the Maker's Name *John Clark, London*; the Number forgot. Whoever will bring the said Watch to the Subscriber, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward. PATRICK CREAGH.

Westmoreland County, *Virginia*, *August* 17, 1749.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Monday last, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Winey*, a middle-siz'd Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, has had a Piece cut out of one Side of the End of his Nose, very remarkable, which he says was done by the Kick of a Horse; he professes Farming, was imported lately in the *Litchfield*, Capt. *Johnson*, and came from *Maidstone* Goal, in the County of *Kent*, in *England*: His Dress, when he went off, was a brown cloth Coat with a small Cape, a Pair of Sailor's Trowsers, a brown Wig, a check'd Shirt, and dark-colour'd Worsted Stockings.

The abovemention'd Servant took with him a Mulatto Slave, named *James*, a well-set Fellow, 21 Years old, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and is very apt to stutter when closely examined, having a stoppage in his Speech; he has on his Back a large white Scar: His Dress was a Dowlass Shirt, and a brown Linnen Coat and Breeches: He has been us'd to drive a Chariot for several Years.

I have been inform'd by their Confederates, since they went off, that they intend for *Pennsylvania*, and from thence to *New-England*; unless they can in their Way get a Passage in some Vessel to *Great Britain*, where the Mulatto pretends to have an Uncle, who escaped from his Master in this Colony near 20 Years ago, and is said to keep a Coffee House in *London*.

Whoever apprehends the said Runaways, and secures them so that they may be had again, if taken in *Maryland* or *Pennsylvania*, shall have TEN POUNDS STERLING Reward, besides what the Law allows, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them; and if taken in any Government to the Northward of *Maryland* and *Pennsylvania*, the Reward shall be TWENTY POUNDS STERLING for both, or TEN POUNDS STERLING for either; which shall be paid on Demand by WM. FITZHUGH.

THE Printer of this Paper being in great want of Money, begs of those who are Indebted to him, to Pay as soon as they conveniently can.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LAWS made and passed at the last Session of Assembly of this Province. To be Sold by the Printer hereof. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

JOHN FEARON,

Removed to the Store-House of Mr. ROBERT SWAN, *near the Court House in* Annapolis,

SELLS *European* and *India* Goods at the Lowest Prices, for Ready Money, or Tobacco lying in any Inspecting-House on the Western Shore. Constant Attendance is given by Mr. *Samuel Chapman*, or JOHN FEARON.

Annapolis, *July* 12, 1749.

RAN away from *Nanticoke* River, in *Somerset* County, (where he was then at Work for Mr. *Dames*,) an *Irish* Convict Servant Man, a Cooper by Trade, belonging to the Subscriber; he is a short well set Fellow, about 27 Years of Age, broad faced, has red Hair, and speaks but indifferent *English*: He had on when he went away a blue Pea Jacket, an Osnabrigs shirt, and Trowsers of the same; but may possibly have changed his Apparel. Whoever will bring the said Servant to Mr. *William Dames*, Merchant in *Queen Anne's* County, or to the Subscriber at *Annapolis*, shall have Fifty Shillings Reward, if taken in *Maryland*; or Five Pounds, if taken in *Pennsylvania* or *Virginia*; and reasonable Charges.

PATRICK DORAN.

To be SOLD by Wholesale,

BY the Subscriber, at his House in *Annapolis*, where he lately kept Store, a large Quantity of *Barbadoes* Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Melasses, and fresh Limes, at Reasonable Rates. ROBERT SWAN.

TO BE RUN FOR,

At LEEDS-TOWN, *in* Virginia, *on Wednesday the* 17*th of* September *next*,

A Purse of about Thirty-five Pounds Value, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Inches; the Heats three Miles. And,

On Thursday the 18th of the same Month, will be Run for at the same Place, a Plate of about One hundred Pounds Value by any Horse, *&c.* to carry 10 Stone, the Heats 4 Miles.

That Gentlemen may be more particularly informed of the Terms of Running, Copies of each Subscription are lodged at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

JUST IMPORTED

By WILLIAM GOVANE, *and to be SOLD by Wholesale, at his House near* Annapolis, *for Ready Money, or short Credit, at the cheapest Rates*,

CHOICE *Barbadoes*, *Antigua*, and *New-England* Rum, Loaf Sugar, Best *Barbadoes* Potted Ditto, Fine Muscovado Ditto, Iron Pots, Kettles, and Skillets, Train Oil, *&c. &c. &c.*

TO BE RUN FOR, on the Race Ground near the City of Annapolis, *on Friday the* 29*th Day of* September *next*,

A PURSE of the value of TWENTY POUNDS Currency, Three Heats, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, bred in this Province, to carry Seven Stone.

The said Horses, Mares, or Geldings, to be entered the preceding Day, by XII of the Clock, with *Jonas Green* at *Annapolis*, and to pay each Twenty Shillings Entrance, for the Benefit of the Second Best.

All Disputes to be determined by the Mayor and Aldermen present.

Annapolis, *July* 3, 1749.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province early in the Fall, gives this public Notice. And all Persons Indebted to him, or Mr. *James Johnson*, late of this Place, Merchant, by Bonds, Notes of Hand, or open Accounts, are desired to pay off and settle the same; which will prevent them Trouble from ROBERT SWAN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 9th of *June* last, a Convict Servant Man, named *George Gold*, a Glazier and Plummer by Trade, aged about 30 Years, of a middle Stature, fair Complection, has a large Scar on his right Cheek, under his Eye, and several about his Head; has a proud strutting Walk, and his Knees stand somwhat in: He had on when he went away a short Wig, a darkish camblet Coat, a cloth Waistcoat without Sleeves, and Breeches of the same, a Pair of Fustan Breeches with brass Buttons, and grey Stockings: He may have other Cloaths, may probably change his Name, have a false Pass, and pretend to some other Trade,

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him home, if taken in this County, shall have Ten Shillings more than the Law allows; if out of the County, Twenty Shillings; and if taken out of the Province, Two Pistoles, besides what the Law allows; and reasonable Charges; paid by

PATRICK CREAGH.

Annapolis, *April* 26, 1749.

THIS is to give Notice to all those who have any Bonds in the Loan-Office, that if they do not come and pay the Interests due upon the same, on or before the last Day of *October* next ensuing the Date hereof, the Commissioners, in Discharge of the Trust reposed in them by the Public, will think themselves obliged to enter up Judgment, and sue out Executions on the same; and this they are determined to do, unless those who are concerned take due Care to prevent it.

By Order of the Commissioners,

R. DORSEY, *Clerk of the Pay. Cur. Office*.

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